Contribution of Navratna companies to the National Exchequer

2354. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Corporate bodies having capital of more than 1000 crores of rupees;

(b) the names of the organizations which come under 'Navratna' category in the country;

(c) the amount which these Navratnas, contributed to the exchequer in the years 2006-07 and 2007-08;

(d) the value of shares transferred from Government undertakings to the funds of corporate bodies run by private authorities, domestic or foreigners; and

(e) how Government proposes to check this transfer?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) As per information provided by Department of Public Enterprises who are dealing with the subject, the names of the organizations which come under 'Navratna' category in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per information provided by Department of Public Enterprises who are dealing with the subject, the amount which the Navratnas contributed to the exchequer in the year 2006-07 and 2007-08 was Rs. 97,209.79 crore and Rs.1,14,367.06 crore respectively.

(d) Shares of Government undertakings are not transferred to the funds of corporate bodies run by private authorities, domestic or foreigners.

(e) Does not apply.

Statement

List of Navratna CPSEs

CPSEs granted Navratna status prior to 2007-08

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
2. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited.
3. GAIL (India) Limited.
4. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.
5. Indian Oil Corporation Limited.
6. Steel Authority of Indian Limited.
7. NTPC Limited.
8. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited.

9. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited.

CPSEs granted Navratna status during the year 2007-08

10. Bharat Electronics Limited.

11. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

12. NMDC Limited.

13. Power Finance Corporation Limited.

CPSEs granted Navratna status during the year 2008-09

14. National Aluminium Company Limited.

15. Shipping Corporation of India Limited.

16. Coal India Limited.

17. Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.

18. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.

Hindrance to foreign investment in the country

2355. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of CORPORATE AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that tariff spikes in sensitive categories, including agriculture and incremental progress on economic reforms is hindering foreign access to India's vast and growing market; and

(b) if so, whether tardy progress of Government owned industries remaining stalled and which continue to generate political debate, is a major contributory factor in restraining the needed initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA): (a) As per information provided by Department of Revenue who are dealing with the subject, at present the peak rate of basic customs duty on non-agricultural products is 10% *ad-valorem*. However, certain categories of goods like capital goods attract a concessional rate of duty of 7.5%. Similarly, some of the basic raw materials like metals attract a concessional rate of 5%. In the case of agricultural goods, the tariff rates applicable are well within the WTO bound rates

Government has, in recent years, reduced the peak rate of customs duty on non-agricultural goods in keeping with rates applicable in ASEAN countries. However, this has been carefully calibrated having regard to the need to provide protection to the domestic industry while increasing indigenous manufacturing competitiveness.

As per information provided by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) who are dealing with issues relating to foreign investment, trade and FDI inflows depend on various factors both external and internal. Besides the macro-economic environment in the host economy, global economic environment, strategies adopted by international investors and